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by proclamation prohibited the movement from Hawaii, Mexico, and Canada, an act which, in light of existing treaties, was of doubtful constitutionality. He also entered into negotiations with Tokyo which led to the so-called 'gentlemen's agreement,' by which Japan agreed to prevent any of her laboring class from coming to America."

With equal sanity and poise he discusses the later friction caused by such questions as land ownership in California, Oregon and Idaho.

Professor Latourette has produced a valuable book on a subject very much alive. It was a distinct compliment to the author and his work that the Japan Society should have approved the manuscript and allowed the book to be published under its auspices.

EDMOND S. MEANY.

Public Life of Zachariah Chandler, 1851-1875. By WILLIAM C. HARRIS. (Lansing, Mich.: Michigan Historical Commission. 1917. Pp. 152.)

This modest little monograph, being Volume II in the Michigan University Series, does not pretend to supersede the older and less critical life of Chandler published by the *Detroit Post and Tribune* several years ago. As a matter of fact, it will probably do so, because of the scarcity of the older work, and also because the newer has the advantage of historical perspective. Chandler was prominent in his day, and is in many respects a type of the western congressman of the Civil War decade. The student who is not very familiar with the men of that period will find the book enlightening and will be astonished to find how far we have come since the days and methods of Chandler's time.

EDWARD McMAHON.

Hall Jackson Kelley: Prophet of Oregon. By FRED WILBUR POWELL. (Portland: Ivy Press. 1917. Pp. 185.)

This important monograph, which ran serially through the four numbers of the *Quarterly* of the Oregon Historical Society for 1917, has been reprinted by the publishers of that magazine in a limited edition of one hundred copies. The book is embellished with a fine portrait of Hall J. Kelley as frontispiece and with Kelley's two maps of Oregon, dated 1830 and 1839. There is also reproduced his diagram of a proposed trading town at the mouth of the "Multnomah" (Willamette) River. There is no index, but a table of contents divides the book into twelve chapters with an appendix. On the page facing the preface are two beautiful and sympathetic quotations from Gouveneur

Morris and Thoreau. On the title page Harvey W. Scott, the great editor of the Portland *Oregonian*, is quoted as follows: "This strange, eccentric man can almost be called the prophet of Oregon, the father of migration to Oregon, the man who hastened the fulfillment of Oregon's destiny."

In his brief preface Mr. Powell gives Glen Ridge, New Jersey, as his address, and says little else of himself except that he had given ten years of research to glean the materials in the present publication about a man who has been too often slurred as "the crazy schoolmaster of Boston." Mr. Powell closes his preface with these words: "Surely a record of fact is desirable concerning a man who has been mentioned so often and yet so seldom with accuracy."

As evidence of the ten years of research referred to, one need only turn to the *Quarterly* of the Oregon Historical Society for December, 1907, and there observe the preliminary bibliography of Hall J. Kelley, with the statement that Mr. Powell had begun a study of Kelley's place in Oregon history. The footnotes in the present work show the wide and thorough character of the searching.

Kelley's faults and eccentricities are not spared, but above them all rises like a tide the record of real and valuable service to a great cause.

The reproduced map, dated 1839 (made as Kelley says from his own surveys in 1834 and 1835), has one peculiar interest in that it shows the names he gave to the great mountains in his effort to call the Cascade Range "The Presidents Range."

Mr. Powell quotes Kelley's own words, declaring that the memoir he prepared for Congressman Caleb Cushing in 1839 was his best effort on the Oregon question. Probably for that reason the memoir was here reproduced as the appendix.

The hundred copies of this book will be absorbed quickly into the libraries of the Pacific Northwest.

Safeguard the Gateways of Alaska: Her Waterways. By E. LESTER JONES. (Washington: Government Printing Office. 1918. Pp. 41.)

This is "Special Publication No. 50" of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, in the United States Department of Commerce. The author is superintendent of the survey. The book has fifty pages of illustrations and maps.

The whole purpose of the book is revealed by this quotation from page 5: "Alaska, with its more than 26,000 miles of detailed coast line, cannot be approached without plying the waters that nearly surround it. On the east are gigantic mountain ranges that may never